

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D., Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Licentiate of the College of Surgeons. Fellow of the University of Göttingen. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of London. Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West. Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated. Will be found (unless when absent on professional business.) At his Residence, Garbutt Hill, NEWMARKET. Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. tf-39

Newmarket Iron Foundry. JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. tf-1

F. W. BATHURICK, TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. tf-31

T. BOTSFORD, SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON, WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. tf-32

A. BOULTBEE, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

R. MOORE, SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, Toronto. Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES, ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER, ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changed climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. tf-9

MANSION HOUSE, MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Sheds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. tf-1

F. F. PASSMORE, P. L. S. OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

ANGUS M'INTOSH, ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. tf-16

NORTH RICHARDSON, CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand. Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

Mansion House, Sharon, KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. tf-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS. A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes, ARCHITECT and Builder, Sharon, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

Robert Cooke, BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 1y

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. tf-41

Poetry.

The Last Look at the Stars. Oh raise me in the bed mother, and let me look once more, Upon the bonny twinkling stars that gem the blue sky o'er. As brightly as they smiled upon my childhood's opening flower; They will keep smiling, smiling still, upon my dying hour.

Oh, glorious and bright, mother, these fair stars will still shine, But they'll shine another night mother, for other eyes than mine, You'll look upon them, mother, as you watch beside my bed. Any they'll keep smiling, smiling so, o'er the mourner and her dead.

I've loved their gentle, light, mother, since I first knew their ray, You remember how I wondered once why they never shown by day— How I used to watch them from the spot where my dead brother lies, And think those tiny sparkling things must be the angels' eyes.

They'll shine as bright as now, mother, when I am dead and gone, When the turf is on my brow, mother, and the moss upon my stone, Do you think that it is true, mother, as some old stories tell, That the spirit of the pardoned ones in those pure orbs may dwell.

You will be childless now mother, and widowed and alone, It must be hard to live on earth when all we loved are gone, To listen all the day in vain for one kind household tone; To know the world's not our heart that we can call our own.

You'll think of me mother in the solemn twilight hour, When the dew is on the rustling leaf and on the flower, When the quiet earth lies sleeping, when the weary birds are still, And nothing but the cool night is whispering on the hill.

When the lady moon is looking down o'er mountain moor and lea, You will see in her holy light and sadly think of me, And when the stars I loved so well shine out so sweet and fair, You'll look back upon their glorious home and think that I am there.

Canada. R. A. P.

Literature.

A Victim of Mirthfulness. CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURE OF AN OLD MAID. I may safely say that the organ of mirthfulness has been the cause of most of the misfortunes of my life. While still a small child I exhibited the propensity of laughing at anything which struck me as being ludicrous, no matter where, when, or how it was.

At one time I was to a funeral with my mother. It was the funeral of a young lady who was very much beloved, and of course lamented. Every one was in tears, when, on turning towards a window, I saw two men sitting, one of whom was noted for his length of nose, the other because he had none. It was too much for my risibilities—I choked, coughed and sneezed—but it would not do; I laugh I must, and laugh I did. Suddenly a shadow fell across my eyes, and a fleshy protuberance resembling a barbed hook, travelled some distance across my nose, and I heard these words pronounced in my ear:

"Child you may be the next victim to the fell destroyer!" This completed my overthrow, and my mother shaking me violently by the shoulder, took me home, declaring that I never should go anywhere again, till I knew how to behave myself. When I went to school, the same fate followed me. I received more reprimands, and more punishments than any other six pupils. Once when my teacher had been scolding me, and was just pronouncing pardon, I looked up and perceived the remains of a pinch of snuff adhering to the end of his nose. Then, alas! I was to me that day.

When our committee came in school, I was always watching my master's great hands and feet, and the awkward way he had of rolling his head over and hanging out his tongue; and many are the scoldings I received over the school back. I laughed my scorn from girlhood to maidenhood. At length there came a time to me, as there comes to all, when I was in love.

Edward Payson was a youth whom any lady might be proud to love. He was gentle and kind, and for a time I was able to control my laughing genius while with him. My parents really hoped I had begun to improve. One evening he was usually sober, I unusually gay. He wished for me to converse soberly; I would not and tried to prevent him from doing so. The more sober and grave he became, the higher my spirits rose, till at length I was about in the broad expanse of air I leaped from one airy castle to another, till at length my lover, tired and no doubt disgusted, said—

"Amelia," in a husky voice, "I had hoped you were the one to control my destinies, one who would be my companion through life's thick maze—a friend—a wife. But I see my mistake. I am friendless and alone, and I must remain so. Forgive me for this."

ing to tame your wild free spirit. You have said it is useless. I believe it. Farewell! hereafter we must meet but as friends." I was amazed—thunderstruck—but he was gone, I often met him afterwards, but he was reserved and I was always gay and trivial in his presence. "Oh! woman, thou art an enigma! when thou feels most deeply thou seemest most gay. People said 'What a match!' and looked upon the thing as settled. One evening he came to me with a solemn countenance and said:

"Amelia, I have an idea in my head." "Don't that feel funny?" said I, which so frightened the poor man that he was unable to finish. In like manner, I have stopped two other's confessions. Thus you see that my propensity for making fun has made what I am, a lonely old maid. I have not murmured my flesh on account of it, however, but on the contrary, I have "laughed and grown fat." But still, if some machine could be invented to keep my countenance while I listened to another declaration, I would be most happy to receive both the machine and the declaration.

A SCENE.—Some years since, I witnessed rather a strange scene in Shakspeare's beautiful tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. It was at the Western theatres. The piece had passed off well without interruption, until the last scene. The character of Romeo was excellently enacted and loudly applauded. The very model of the lover was before the tomb of the Capulets, gazing upon the motionless form of her who had so attracted his soul, and meditating upon committing an act which would send his spirit to that undiscoverable country where he supposes his Juliet's gone. Just as he exclaimed, "Here's to love," and at the same time rising the viol which contained the poison to his lips, a stalwart young countryman jumped upon the stage, seized him, dashed the viol from his hand, crushing it into atoms, and yelling—

"Yer darned fool, she aint dead. Only been takin' sleepin' medicine. Did't yer get the parson's letter." "Sirrah!" growled the enraged tragedian, while the whole house shook with laughter. "Why yer gall ant dead, I tell yer. The way it was, they wanted to make Juliet marry that chap that," pointing to Paris, "whose business you have just settled, but I tell yer Juliet was spunk—she got her back right up, and roared she wouldn't do it even if while she was lyin' in the vault the ghost of the other woman you kilt should dash her brains out with the bones of some of her dead cousins—"

Wal, her spunk was up, and she took the stuff the parson fixed so she played possum till you got home. That's the way it was," said the countryman giving the desperate lover a tremendous poke in the ribs with his elbow, and at the same time loosing his hold. "Hell's curse on the fellow!" muttered the enraged tragedian, as he stalked behind the scenes.

"Wal, now," said the countryman, fronting the audience "if that aint a little the dod darrest smallest, meanest scum I ever did see, I hope to be swallowed. That's all the thanks I git for stoppin' him from pizenin' himself. Hope to be tarinly swallered if ever I go to interfere agin wher a fellow wants to murder himself," he continued, as he clambered back to his seat just in time to prevent his upper story from coming in contact with the curtain as it descended.

PRESERVING FURS.—The following recipe we clip from the columns of an Upper Canada contemporary. Perhaps it is worth a trial: At the season now approaching when furs will be laid aside, a recipe for protection during the summer months may prove useful.—An ounce of corrosive sublimate and an ounce of alum are dissolved in a pint of rain water, and this is applied to the roots of the fur with a sponge; and if possible it should be applied on the inside of the fur. This solution applied for fur capes, victorines, &c., before they are laid past during warm weather, it is said, will effectually prevent the attacks of moths. Many valuable articles of fur are destroyed every season by moths; if such articles are treated as described, then hung up to dry in a room for a few days, they may be then wrapped in glazed lines, and laid past with perfect safety. The corrosive sublimate being a virulent poison, is the grand protective. It must be kept out of the reach of children and thoughtless persons.

CHANGE OF FEED FOR HORSES.—The kind of food for animals should be changed frequently. A horse long kept on shorts, will be effected by a fever in his legs and feet, producing a result similar to founder. Shorts, corn meal, or cob meal, should never be given except in a mixed state, with cut hay or straw; this will require time to eat slower, and the food is better prepared for digestion. If given alone it ferments rapidly in the stomach, produces a general fever, injures the digestive powers, and finally produces a stiffness throughout the limbs.—When these results are discovered, the remedy is a change of food.—Continued feeding on oats alone will produce the same results as shorts, or meal, and many a founder is caused by it, as by feeding and drinking when the horse is warm. If necessary compels a person to feed a horse on shorts, corn meal, or cob meal, a supply of salt should be added to prevent fermentation in the stomach.—Ohio Farmer.

How it Was Done.—A man somewhere out West, being indicted for stealing bacon, went to a lawyer and told him his case.—"The lawyer, strange to say, advised him to settle; but the man said no—he had a right to be tried by a jury, and a lawyer to defend him. The case came on, and the witnesses swore up to the hub against the man. It was a clear case to all, even to the attorney, who had argued for the bacon stealer. The jury went 'out,' and soon returned with a verdict, 'not guilty.' The man put his thumbs in his vest pockets, and went out of the court house, whistling Yankee doodle. The next day, his lawyer met him, and asked him how under heavens he got that case. "Now, squire," said the client, "I'll tell you how the thing was done, but ye needn't say anything 'bout it—even of the jury had some of the bacon!"

Foreign and Colonial. House of Assembly. Abridged from the Toronto Daily Papers. MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1856. Mr. Cayley moved the House into Committee of the Whole, to consider the resolutions of the Tariff.

Mr. Brown moved that it was inexpedient to do so until the estimates were first laid before the House. Mr. Robinson supported the motion for going into committee.

Mr. Cayley replied at considerable length to Mr. Brown. Mr. Young contended at some length, that an advance in the tariff was necessary. Mr. Gamble supported the original motion. Mr. Merritt argued that a change in the present government was necessary.

Mr. Galt condemned the proposal of the Inspector General to raise the tariff 25 per cent. on account of the failure of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The House then divided on Mr. Brown's amendment: Yeas.....32 Nays.....67

Mr. Merritt moved in amendment certain resolutions in favor of greatly reducing the duty on productions in British America; also advocating the extension of the principles of reciprocity. Mr. J. A. Macdonald opposed the resolutions, and requested Mr. Merritt to withdraw them. Mr. Holton said they should be now discussed. Mr. Gamble expressed a similar opinion. Mr. Merritt said he would withdraw the resolutions upon condition of their being up the first thing on Monday next.

Mr. Galt moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to base the tariff upon the ad valorem principle. Mr. Young supported the motion. He was in favor of ad valorem duties. Mr. Brown thought the arrangements of Messrs. Galt and Young were in favor of giving advantages to Montreal. Mr. Cameron thought the House could not do better than adopt the suggestion of the Inspector General. Mr. Gamble was in favor of specified duties, as being the fairest in their operation. Mr. DeWitt read some resolutions passed at a meeting in Montreal against the tariff of the Government. Mr. Thibault said that although he voted against the motion, he was in favor of the principle of ad valorem duties. Mr. Chabot thought ad valorem duties good in theory, but bad in practice. He preferred a mixed tariff. Mr. Merritt was in favor of ad valorem duties. Mr. Stevenson, on the other hand, preferred specific duties as being most equitable in practice. Mr. Marchildon condemned the Railway policy of the Country. Mr. Chabot was in favor of so remodeling the tariff as to promote Temperance. Mr. Galt's motion was then put and lost. Yeas.....36 Nays.....55

The House then went into committee on Mr. Cayley's resolutions. Mr. Cayley entered into explanations relative to the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Ross. Mr. Turcotte said Ministerial explanations should not be given in committee. Considerable confusion arose upon this point, when it being explained that the explanation was concluded, Mr. Cayley proceeded to explain circumstances connected with the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Holton expressed his surprise at the extraordinary statement of the Inspector General. Mr. Galt answered the Inspector General, denying the accuracy of that gentleman's statements. Mr. Cayley replied, justifying his position. Mr. J. S. Macdonald thought the debate a very petty exhibition of the antagonism between the Government and the Grand Trunk. Some discussion took place as to the propriety of adjournment, when Mr. Quinn expressed his dissatisfaction with the explanations of the Ministry. The committee then rose, and obtained leave to sit again, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 29, 1856. Several petitions were received and laid up on the table. Mr. Holton moved a resolution condemning the Government for giving private instructions relative to the time when the tariff was to be brought into operation, to certain members in Montreal. Mr. Young moved in amendment, a resolution materially altering and systematizing the duties; and declaring the expediency of arranging them upon the population basis. Mr. Cayley defended his tariff, as that best calculated to do justice to all parties. Mr. Turcotte spoke in French against the tariff of the Government, and in favor of ad valorem duties.

Mr. Cartier replied at great length, asserting that however correct the system of ad valorem duties might be in theory, they were found defective in practice. Mr. Dorion urged the injustice of the tariff of the Government. Mr. Young condemned the sectional view which was taken by a great many hon. gentlemen, of the works and interests of the two sections of the Province. Mr. Holton, in reference to the remarks of the Inspector General, stated that no satisfactory statements had as yet been laid before the House.

Mr. Stevenson did not think that the system proposed by the Inspector General had been shown to be a bad one. Mr. Robinson justified the course taken by the Inspector General and the present Government. Mr. Jackson advocated the taxing of the article according to its value, as the only equitable mode of taxation. Mr. Brown was in favor of an ad valorem duty.

The House then divided on Mr. Young's amendment, that ad valorem instead of specific duties be imposed. Yeas.....38 Nays.....55

Mr. Daoust moved that the report be referred back to committee with a view of amending the regulations, by declaring that the duties on sugar and molasses shall be reduced to 15 per cent. duty, ad valorem. Mr. Cartier opposed the amendment, in French. After some discussion the House divided on the amendment. Yeas.....35 Nays.....54

The report was then carried, and read a first time. Mr. Cartier moved that it be read a second time. Mr. Brown opposed the granting of the money until the financial statement of the year was laid before the House, and also a statement of the affairs of the Grand Trunk and North Shore Railroads. He proposed an amendment to that effect. Mr. Cayley accused the hon. member for Lambton of delaying on all occasions the public business.

Mr. Holton denied the truth of the charge of delay brought against the member for Lambton. He argued with the sentiments expressed by that hon. gentleman. Mr. Clarke hoped that the Grand Trunk Company or Contractors would not receive any appropriation from the Government. If such a thing was possible, he would withdraw his support from the Government. Mr. Mackenzie contended that the administration were hurrying the country to annexation by their proposed increase of taxes. Mr. Brown again opposed the motion. Dr. Southwick did not think that there was any necessity for the proposed increase in the tariff.

The House then divided on the amendment that it was expedient to read the resolutions a second time. Yeas.....37 Nays.....51

The resolutions were then read a second time. Hon. Mr. Cayley moved the House into committee of the whole on additional excise duty of 13d. per gallon on the manufacture of whiskey. The House went into committee and reported the report as adopted. Hon. J. A. Macdonald moved the House into committee to consider a grant of £5,000 a year to be continued for four years, for the geological survey under Sir William Logan. After a short discussion vote was unanimously granted. The House then adjourned 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 2. A petition from the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, of the Diocese of Toronto, in Synod assembled, was presented by the petitioners in person, praying for the passing of an Act to remove disabilities under which they at present labor, and enabling them to assemble in Synod for purposes connected with church government. The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Amendment Bill was also reported, and considered in Committee. Mr. Mackenzie opposed the bill, but it was found that the clause objected to by him had been already amended.

A petition numerously signed, was presented by Mr. Powell, against any appropriation of land for 'disaffected Irish emigrants from the United States.' The Clergy Reserve amendment bill was read a third time and passed, on a division of 67 to 5. On a question for the third reading of the bill to amend the Common School Law of Lower Canada. Mr. C. Daoust proposed an amendment in favor of an address to His Excellency to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the grant for Common Schools in Lower Canada from £50,000 to £100,000. A question of order was raised.

THE SPEAKER read the standing order and said the practice of the House was to allow the addresses to be moved recommending the consideration of grants of money. Mr. A. A. Dorion read precedents for the amendment from the English journal. He urged that the amendment only asked for an increase of £25,000 over the grant of last year. Mr. Brown said the vote, if passed, would be evidently one of want of confidence. The Ministry had declared that the present grant for Common Schools in Lower Canada could not be expended, and had taken some of it

for Superior Schools; and therefore, the members for Upper Canada could not consistently support the motion. The question was then put on the amendment, and lost, yeas 39, nays 95. Mr. Sanborn moved an amendment respecting the distribution of the School funds, and the powers of Municipalities. He spoke at some length in its favor. Mr. Felton opposed the amendment, particularly on the ground that it compelled graduates of colleges to pass an examination before being qualified to act as teachers in common schools. Mr. Hartman explained that such was the practice in Upper Canada. The amendments were lost, yeas 29; nays 92.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost. The bill was then read a third time and passed. On the question for the second reading of the Customs Bill. Mr. Brown protested against the increase of the tariff, and moved that the bill be read a second time this day three months. Mr. Galt moved a postponement until the estimates were brought down. Mr. Mackenzie asked for information relative to the Northern Railway, and other matters. Amendments put and lost, on the following division:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Casault, Christie, Conger, Charles Daoust, Darche, Delong, Antoine A. Dorion, Eranture, Ferrie, Frazier, Galt, Hartman, Jackson, John, Laberge, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Matheson, Merritt, Munro, O'Farrell, Papin, Patrick, Prevost Penkin, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Turcotte, Valois, Wright and Young—38.

Nays.—Messrs. Boves, Brodeur, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Clarke, Crisler, Daly, Jean B. Daoust, Desautels, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney-General Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Ferries, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guernonville, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lennieux, Lorange, Atty Gen. Macdonald, McCann, McGeagh, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Polette, Poulin, Pouliot, Rhodes, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor-General Smith, James Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibault, and Yieling—51.

Mr. Brown's amendment was also lost. The second reading of the bill was then carried. The bill to impose additional duty on whiskey was read a second time, and passed through committee. The bill to provide for the Geological Survey was read a second time, and passed through committee with some slight amendments; the committee reported, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The estimates were brought down by message from His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. Drummond moved the 2nd reading of the Seigniorial Tenure amendment bill. Mr. Poulin objected to a clause of this bill as calculated to forestall the proceedings of the Commission. Hon. Mr. Chabot replied to Mr. Poulin that there was not the least change introduced in the principle of the Bill, but that the amendments proposed were merely intended to facilitate the execution of the law. Hon. Mr. Drummond said a few words to the same effect and hoped the Bill would be allowed to go to a second reading without discussion, and when it was brought into committee he would be most happy to accept any suggestions for its improvement. In answer to Mr. A. A. Dorion as to an item charged in the Public Accounts, as for the working of the Seigniorial Commission, he said it was an error, and explained that it must have occurred in the printing. The Bill was then read a second time and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

RAILROAD LAW.—This English law goes much farther than ours in protecting Railroad interests. But it is also much more stringent in relating upon Railroad Companies a strict compliance with their engagements. The Manchester Guardian notices a curious trial in that city, in which damages were recovered from a Railroad Company for delay. The action was brought by Mr. Gimes, against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company:—the following is the report:—

Mr. FERNY stated the case for the plaintiff. He said Mr. Gimes was a metal dealer at Wolverhampton, and some time since, having occasion to go to Newcastle upon important business, he took a ticket at Manchester, and proceeded by the train which left Manchester at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was advertised in the company's bills to arrive at Newcastle at 11 o'clock. It appears there was no time lost when the train reached Northampton, but between there and York there was considerable delay, and on getting to the latter place, the plaintiff found that the Newcastle train had left half an hour, and he had to remain for the next, which was a slow train, and did not arrive at Newcastle until 4 1/2 in the afternoon, which was too late for the plaintiff to transact the business upon which he came, and he claimed £20 for the expenses of the Journey and £4 for loss of time. Mr. COBBETT, for the defendants, contended that the company were not liable, as it was not on their line the delay took place; but his Honor overruled the objection, on the ground that the company granted a ticket through to Newcastle. Mr. COBBETT then addressed the Jury in mitigation of damages, and his Honor having summed up, the Jury retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for £10, the amount claimed.—N. Y. Times.

THE BABY STEAM TUG.—Who does not remember the old and frail steamer Admiral in Bethune's line, running to Rochester, &c.? The great Monsieur Baby actually turned the cripplé cobbie into a nominally powerful steam tug, and with the ancient Advance, contrived to squeeze a hundred thousand dollars out of the green-horns (or "a") who misgovern our pillaged country, in 1854 and 1855, for services done, and such sortcast!

By a return of the Legislature, last week, I find, that in 1854 the "Admiral" towed 7 vessels and the Advance 8, and that in 1855 the Admiral towed 5 and the Advance 16—total 36 vessels (out of perhaps 1500 which passed up)—and that Monsieur Baby, charged the owners of said 36 vessels £420 for such service—and then turned round and levied other £22,800 for the same work, (from the public treasury)—besides collecting from the Public Works Department £540 additional for bringing up "Captain Fortin's party," and £1935 for c trying the legislators to Saguenay and back in 1855—total £26,495, for next to no services at all. Nor is this all the charge made in these years. Is it not monstrous?

Baby, under cover of Landing Piers, Light Houses, &c. plucks from the poor public goose, about a million of dollars more in these years. Who were to pay his partners? The Baby contract of 1854-5 with the Board of Works, enabled Baby to net £694 for each of 39 vessels towed in 1854 and 1855, including the Saguenay trip, up and down. No wonder it is that Canada is deep in debt! Messrs. Chabot, Hinecks, Lennieux, Killaly, & Co. make very heavy draughts upon the public purse, for poor towing and little of it.—Message.

COMMUTATION.—1854, November 13, Mr. Hartman moved seconded by Dr. Frazier, to strike out of the Government bill to settle the Clergy Reserve every word or sentence giving power of commutation, whether by individuals or religious bodies, and that there should be no commutation of the value of future spiritual service. The Upper Canada yeas were, Aikins, Biggar, Brown, Clark, Delong, Ferguson, Flint, Foley, Frazier, Freeman, Gould Hartman, Lang on, Lumsden, J. S. and Dr. R. McDonald, Mackenzie, McKerville, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Rankin, Scatcherd, Willson and Wright.—26.

The Upper Canada nays were, Bell, Boves, Burton, Cayley, Chisholm, Clark, Ephraim Cook, Crawford, Gamble, Hines, Jackson, Larwill, Lyon, Macbeth, Attorney Gen. McDonald, McNab, McCann, Joseph and Angus Morrison, Morley, Niles, Patrick, Robinson, Roblin, James Ross, Sidney Smith of Frontenac, James and Sidney Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson.—32. Daly and six others not voting. Mr. Foley proposed to name the priests and the amount of each man's pension, in the bill, but Delong, Powell and Gould swell the nays. Nearly 40,000 Canadians petitioned to stop the above waste, but none from commutation: to permit this waste, \$1,808,000 had to be voted to Lower Canada pockets.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.—Of late years, says the Buffalo Express, many Americans, induced by the cheapness of lands, the abundance of certain varieties of instructed labor or other causes, have settled in Canada, and established there various branches of manufacture. We notice a recent instance of this kind, mentioned in the Rochester Democrat. A Rochester tobaccoster has commenced in Toronto the manufacture, on a large scale, of plug tobacco. He has nine presses, and intends erecting six more. But probably the great secret of his selecting that point for the business, is, that he is there enabled to procure, at comparative low wages, the services of experienced negro workmen, fugitives from Virginia whom, of course, he could not employ upon his soil. Forty-nine of these, all accustomed to the business, he has now at work in his factory.

We yesterday noticed a "Bloomer," costume in the street, and it was by far the most convenient drapery we saw promulgating our wet and muddy walks. On the wearer marched regardless of the splash water that—over crosswalks and gutters she tripped, without a drabble, on her skirts. She had the entire use of both her hands, while every other lady was tugging at about twelve yards of silk to keep it from soiling—to say nothing of embroidered skirts. We noticed many a dashing belle cast an envious look at the "Bloomer" as it trod the muddy street in cleanliness.—Buffalo Express.

VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR TO FRANCE.—It is stated in a letter from Cronstadt, published in the Monteur de la Flotte, that a squadron of five war steamers has been ordered to be prepared for ready the middle of May; and the idea is that the Emperor and one of his brothers is intending to visit France, as instructions have been received to engage pilots well acquainted with the coast of France and England.

Joseph Curran Morrison is being abused a little in the Leader. The abuse is a sham. Spence, Morrison, John Ross, Hinecks, Cartier, Drummond, Harvey Price, & Co. work to each other's hands in office or out of it. "Tricky Cunnings, selfish, without a particle of patriotism, their game is to pull the people, profitably, and they are adepts. We are told however that Morrison has not taken his last 3000 piastres out of the gutted Northern Railway chest.—Message.

News.—The London Court Journal of 5th of April says, 7,000 men of the Crimean army are under orders to proceed direct to Canada, with a view to the protection of the frontier in the event of hostilities with the United States.

THE BABY STEAM TUG.—Who does not remember the old and frail steamer Admiral in Bethune's line, running to Rochester, &c.? The great Monsieur Baby actually turned the cripplé cobbie into a nominally powerful steam tug, and with the ancient Advance, contrived to squeeze a hundred thousand dollars out of the green-horns (or "a") who misgovern our pillaged country, in 1854 and 1855, for services done, and such sortcast!

By a return of the Legislature, last week, I find, that in 1854 the "Admiral" towed 7 vessels and the Advance 8, and that in 1855 the Admiral towed 5 and the Advance 16—total 36 vessels (out of perhaps 1500 which passed up)—and that Monsieur Baby, charged the owners of said 36 vessels £420 for such service—and then turned round and levied other £22,800 for the same work, (from the public treasury)—besides collecting from the Public Works Department £540 additional for bringing up "Captain Fortin's party," and £1935 for c trying the legislators to Saguenay and back in 1855—total £26,495, for next to no services at all. Nor is this all the charge made in these years. Is it not monstrous?

Baby, under cover of Landing Piers, Light Houses, &c. plucks from the poor public goose, about a million of dollars more in these years. Who were to pay his partners? The Baby contract of 1854-5 with the Board of Works, enabled Baby to net £694 for each of 39 vessels towed in 1854 and 1855, including the Saguenay trip, up and down. No wonder it is that Canada is deep in debt! Messrs. Chabot, Hinecks, Lennieux, Killaly, & Co. make very heavy draughts upon the public purse, for poor towing and little of it.—Message.

COMMUTATION.—1854, November 13, Mr. Hartman moved seconded by Dr. Frazier, to strike out of the Government bill to settle the Clergy Reserve every word or sentence giving power of commutation, whether by individuals or religious bodies, and that there should be no commutation of the value of future spiritual service. The Upper Canada yeas were, Aikins, Biggar, Brown, Clark, Delong, Ferguson, Flint, Foley, Frazier, Freeman, Gould Hartman, Lang on, Lumsden, J. S. and Dr. R. McDonald, Mackenzie, McKerville, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Rankin, Scatcherd, Willson and Wright.—26.

The Upper Canada nays were, Bell, Boves, Burton, Cayley, Chisholm, Clark, Ephraim Cook, Crawford, Gamble, Hines, Jackson, Larwill, Lyon, Macbeth, Attorney Gen. McDonald, McNab, McCann, Joseph and Angus Morrison, Morley, Niles, Patrick, Robinson, Roblin, James Ross, Sidney Smith of Frontenac, James and Sidney Smith, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson.—32. Daly and six others not voting. Mr. Foley proposed to name the priests and the amount of each man's pension, in the bill, but Delong, Powell and Gould swell the nays. Nearly 40,000 Canadians petitioned to stop the above waste, but none from commutation: to permit this waste, \$1,808,000 had to be voted to Lower Canada pockets.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.—Of late years, says the Buffalo Express, many Americans, induced by the cheapness of lands, the abundance of certain varieties of instructed labor or other causes, have settled in Canada, and established there various branches of manufacture. We notice a recent instance of this kind, mentioned in the Rochester Democrat. A Rochester tobaccoster has commenced in Toronto the manufacture, on a large scale, of plug tobacco. He has nine presses, and intends erecting six more. But probably the great secret of his selecting that point for the business, is, that he is there enabled to procure, at comparative low wages, the services of experienced negro workmen, fugitives from Virginia whom, of course, he could not employ upon his soil. Forty-nine of these, all accustomed to the business, he has now at work in his factory.

We yesterday noticed a "Bloomer," costume in the street, and it was by far the most convenient drapery we saw promulgating our wet and muddy walks. On the wearer marched regardless of the splash water that—over crosswalks and gutters she tripped, without a drabble, on her skirts. She had the entire use of both her hands, while every other lady was tugging at about twelve yards of silk to keep it from soiling—to say nothing of embroidered skirts. We noticed many a dashing belle cast an envious look at the "Bloomer" as it trod the muddy street in cleanliness.—Buffalo Express.



## How Advertisements.

Something New.—B. & T. Pearson. Orangeville, J. Ketchum, Jr. New Goods.—B. Pearson. Ores for Sale.—Dr. Fort. Card.—Dr. Hackett. To Farmers.—J. W. Marsden. Strayed or Stolen.—Robt. Brodie.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, May 9th, 1856.

## General Summary.

The Newmarket and Aurora List of Letters have been unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

A few copies of Mackenzie's Repealer Almanac can be obtained at the New Era Office, by making immediate application.—Price 3d. Every person should get one.

We have been requested to state that Mr. S. P. Leavens, (a blind man), will deliver a Lecture in the Christian Church this (Friday) evening, on the subject of Temperance. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

We omitted last week to acknowledge from Mr. B. W. Howard, the receipt of a large cake of Maple Sugar. It was indeed a rich treat. Mr. Howard should prepare an article for the press, to let his neighbors know how maple sugar can be made so white and possess so fine a flavor.

CHINESE POTATO.—Ever since we published an article referring to this valuable substitute for the common potato, parties have been making enquiries where the seed could be obtained. For the information of such, we beg to state that orders left at this office, can have them supplied at 15s per dozen roots.

We perceive by looking over the public accounts that Skelington Connor, Esq., Q. C., received £152 10s for attending the Spring Assizes in Toronto, 1855; while G. A. Phillips, Esq., for performing the same services in the Counties of Ontario, Northumberland, Durham, Peterboro' and Victoria was only paid £205, 10s. Toronto Lawyers figure high.

Will the Clerks of King and East Gwillimbury Townships be kind enough to let us know when and where their respective Councils meet and hold their next Sessions; Parties desirous of seeing us on business, will have an opportunity, whenever the Municipal Councils of King, Whitchurch or East Gwillimbury meet.

Although the O. S. & H. Railroad Company do not advertise with us at present, we cannot help noticing a new advertisement in the city dailies of this week,—in which it is stated that on and after the 20th inst., no cordwood will be carried over the road. This step will very much lessen the value of wood in the country distant from Toronto.

On Tuesday evening the Ministry were defeated, on the Separate School Bill, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, by a majority of five; and although such a vote eight years ago would have led the Upper Canada Section of a Cabinet to resign, the present incumbents still retain their places. Wonder what constitutes a Coalition defeat? Who can tell?

The Montreal Pilot says, "A requisition signed by upwards of six hundred electors of the county of Argenteuil, has been presented to Sidney Bellingham, Esq., inviting him to come forward as a candidate for the representation of this county, and he has accepted."—He was but an indifferent member up to the time he was unseated this session.

We are indebted to Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P. W. H. Merritt, Esq., M. P. P., Joseph Gould, Esq., M. P. P. and Amos Wright, Esq., M. P. P., for copies of parliamentary papers not supplied by the Clerk of the Assembly. Among these papers we find a copy of the amended Elective Legislative Council Bill, and also several resolutions to be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Merritt to amend the Constitution of this Province.

The Montreal Pilot of Saturday last says:—"On Wednesday last, Townsend the mail robber, who was shot and severely wounded while attempting to escape from New Castle Jail, Philadelphia, a few days since, succeeded in scaling the wall that night, but he ran only three miles when he fell from exhaustion, and was retaken to prison. His escape was discovered about 1 a. m., and his course easily followed by the blood from his wounds, which reopened in the effort he made to scale the wall. The physician had dressed the wound but a few hours previous to his escape."

We understand the Township of York, Etobicoke, Toronto and Toronto Gore, Agricultural Societies have joined together for the purpose of having a Turnip Match,—being the best one acre of Swedes. Competitors pay £1 entrance fee; and all the money thus collected, after paying expenses, to be divided into three prizes. A capital idea we think.—What say the Township Societies of King, North York, and East Gwillimbury, to such a project? The Turnips to be judged in the fields. If £1 10s should be considered too high an entrance fee, it might be reduced.

Our contemporary, the Sentinel has replied to an article which appeared in last week's issue, in a sort of wishy-washy manner, without scarcely touching the point at issue. He again makes the charge of personality, and silly enough imagines that we have some private pique towards him. He knows better, and this attempt is merely to evade the question and relieve himself from the dilemma in to which his own imprudence led him. In reference to the Era being Mr. Hartman's organ, we have only to state, that so long as he is the man of the Party,—so long as he continues to give public satisfaction by the course he pursues, and so long as the people have every assurance of his honesty and integrity, we will support him; but in case of a violation of these obligations, we shall be as ready as any one to condemn him. The Sentinel must be sick

In the parliamentary Report of Tuesday's Leader, we find the following:—"Mr. Hartman, in the absence of the Hon Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to amend the 36th clause of the 16th Vic. cap. 11, to enable County Agricultural Societies to hold their Annual Exhibitions where a majority may think fit. The hon. gentleman said the object of the bill was simply to provide that counties might hold an annual exhibition at any time which was most convenient for themselves." This is right; the Directors certainly ought to be capable of judging as to the most proper time to hold their exhibitions. The seasons vary so much, that forcing the time when they shall be held, makes it very inconvenient. We also like another provision of the measure—leaving it to the Society to say where the show will be held. If the County of York Show was held somewhere back in the country, the number in attendance would be much larger, and more Stock entered for competition. The County Show of stock this spring, was altogether insignificant compared with even our Branch Societies. This would not have been the case, had it been held where the people of the County could conveniently have taken their stock. We have not seen the bill, as yet; but judging from the above extract we think it a good one.

## Representation.

On looking over the daily reports of parliamentary proceedings, we perceive that Petitions are being presented praying for representation according to population: in fact we believe they are pouring in more numerous now, than at the commencement of the Session. The memorable speech of the Hon Attorney Gen. East, has aroused a spirit in Upper Canada, that time will only efface; and now that the seat of Government is about being permanently established near the plains of Abraham, the only chance the people of this section of the Province have to secure their rights, is to obtain this just demand.—Without obtaining Representation according to Population, our institutions are subject to the control of a party whose sympathies and antique notions are continually at variance with those of Upper Canada. Possibly, with a fair Representation the Union may still be worked to the advantage of both; but even this we very much doubt. The people of the Upper Province are progressive, energetic, enterprising and active; while the inhabitants of Lower Canada are quite the reverse.

The question now arises, as to the time of placing parliamentary Representation on a population basis; and this question cannot long be deferred. While Upper Canada members in the House affirm that the West has a preponderance of inhabitants, the Representative of the East, headed by Mr. Drummond as flatly deny it. This being the position of affairs, the Leader of Tuesday, makes the following suggestions:—"No representative of an Upper Canada constituency will venture to oppose a step for the obtaining of information by which alone the dispute as to the ripeness of the question for legislation can be settled. To vote that the census be taken every five instead of every ten years, and that change go into operation five years after the census was last taken, will not commit any one to immediate action on the question. Every thing will depend upon the relative numbers in the two sections of the Province. If Upper Canada shall be found to have a large preponderance, there will be no pretext for starting off the question. But if, as Mr. Drummond professes to believe, this section of the Province shall be found to have no majority, there will then be no ground for insisting on any present alteration of the representation. If, by any artifice, this necessary action be staved off till the general election, the question of representation by population will be put at every polling both in Upper Canada; and we would not give much for the chances of success of those who may have opposed a proposition to get the necessary information for Parliament to act upon. Let no man deceive himself into the belief that, when it is once established that Upper Canada is under all the circumstances, fairly entitled to a relative increase in her representation it will be possible to resist her demand. This is no local question. We ask nothing of one section of the Province at the expense of the other. It is a great national question which regards Canada as an united country."

Morally speaking, ten thousand men in the east have neither more nor less rights of representation than the same number in the west. It is emphatically a simple question of equal justice. Indeed the proposal to make population the basis of representation is not met by its opponents, with an allegation of justice; it is declared that the augmentation of the population of Upper Canada has not been such as to disturb the equilibrium or to render any change necessary. As that is just the point in dispute, we repeat it the only way to meet the difficulty is to test the matter by an appeal to the census officers."

The taking of the census will necessarily lead to the expenditure of a great deal of public money; but eventually the people of Upper Canada, at least, will be benefited,—as we shall then be in a position to curtail the expenditure of thousands of dollars to Baby contracts, Saugency trips, wild-goose speculations, &c. The question must be met, sooner or later,—and we say, the sooner the better.

## The Estimates for 1856.

The Estimates for the current year have been laid before the House; but not until the Inspector General's Tariff Bill had passed a second reading. The Opposition pigsties against granting large amounts of funds, not

knowing for what purpose; but the Government Jackalls, who reap the benefit for Lower Canada, said yes,—and Mr. Cayley was thus enabled to levy, during 1856, four and a half millions of dollars, in the shape of customs duties, upon the farmers and Mechanics of this Province. But here are the estimates; and our readers may draw their own inferences; we would however, call especial attention to the item of £17,500 of interest on debentures issued by the Northern Railroad; also, £18,000 to one Baby; for two old steamboats employed as tug vessels down about Montreal and Quebec; also, £50,000 as Militia supplies.—What do we want with a standing army at a cost of £50,000 a year, in Canada? It is a libel on the character of the people.

The estimated revenue for the year is as follows:

Customs	£1,200,000
Excise	21,000
Public Works	100,000
Territorial	120,000
Bank Imposta	22,500
Militia Fund	20
Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	5,000
Casual Revenue	30,000
Law Fee Fund, 12 Vic. caps. 63 and 64	9,500

Total—£1,605,020

The estimated expenditures are as follows:

Interest	£215,000
Sinking Fund	75,000
Common Schools	65,000
Local Militia	100,000
Justice	110,000
Militia	50,000
Executive departments	215,000
Post-office deficit	62,000
Grand Trunk interest	227,000
O. S. & H. R. do.	17,500
Local Militia	30,000
Tug-Boats	18,000
Penitentiary	11,500
Insurance—Aylmer	24,000
Hospitals	10,000
Light Houses	20,000
Agricultural Societies	16,000
Public Works (repairs)	30,000
Sundries	195,000

Total—£1,501,235

## Foreign and Colonial.

## House of Assembly.

Abridged from the Toronto Daily Papers.

MONDAY, May 5.

In the Assembly, A large amount of routine business was transacted, in the course of which, in reply to a question from Mr. Huot,

Mr. Cauchon said that a measure would be introduced to grant certain lands between Lake Huron and Quebec in aid of the North Shore Railroad.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

In reply to a question of Mr. O'Farrell, the Attorney General West stated that warrants had been issued against the murders of Denis Kearney.

In reply to a question of Mr. Fraser, Hon. J. A. McDonald said it was the intention of the government to make special provision for criminal lunatics in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary.

In reply to a question of Mr. Atkins, the Post Master General said that the Government had no intention of increasing the allowance to postmasters, in consequence of the abolition of newspaper postage.

Mr. Lumsden, enquired of the Ministry, whether it is their intention during the present Session to alter the Upper Canada Assessment Act, so as to enable Township Municipalities to charge 5s. or a less sum per diem, in lieu of statute labor, instead of 2s. 6d. as at present?

Hon. Mr. Drummond said it was not the intention of the Government to do so, but it was competent for the hon. member to bring in a Bill to make such alteration, and he believed that notice had already been given of a Bill to that effect.

Mr. Brown brought forward his resolutions against Separate Schools. He noticed the history of the Common School Law, up to 1855, when it was proposed to give any five persons the power of obtaining Separate Schools. No doubt, if one denomination had Separate Schools, all ought to have them; which would break up the whole system.—Even now, it is difficult to keep open common Schools for more than a few months in the year. He would not entrust religious instruction to the common school teachers. He thought there was nothing objectionable to any body, in the school books now in use, but if there were, he would at once discontinue with them. He was entirely opposed to catechisms. It was not the province of the Church to interfere in secular education. Lower Canada members would find it impracticable to force Separate Schools upon Upper Canada.

Mr. Felton said, if the advocates of the Protestant interests were sincere, they would not advocate measures which would injure Protestants in Lower Canada. He did not understand that the Protestants of Upper Canada were all of the opinion of the member for Lambton. The highest authority in Upper Canada of the Church of England had recently enunciated entirely opposite views. He moved an amendment conferring the same privileges on Roman Catholics in Upper Canada, as are enjoyed by the Protestants in Lower Canada.

Mr. Atkins opposed the amendment. He was in favour of general schools for all classes.

Mr. Brown had expected that some member from Lower Canada would have brought forward an amendment abolishing dissentient schools in Lower Canada. In his opinion, separate schools were the safeguards of the common school system.

Mr. Papin moved an amendment in favor of general elementary education to children of all religious denominations. He disapproved of the present system of education in Lower Canada, and would assimilate the system in both provinces.

Mr. Stevenson spoke at some length in favour of the existing system, and contended that the separate schools as existing, did no harm, and that it would be improper to attempt to force his own views on Roman Catholics.

Mr. Brown enlarged the amendment of Mr. Papin. The objection to it would probably be, that the heavier part of the cost of free schools would be borne by Upper Canada. But it did not follow that no part of the expense should be raised by taxation.

Mr. Gamble said the conduct of Bishop Charbonnel had compelled the friends of Common School education to act on the defensive. If Roman Catholics could have separate schools, how could they refuse them to the Church of England and other denominations? Why grant to Roman Catholics privileges which others had not? They were not obliged to tax themselves as others were; and their teachers need not be naturalized or British-born subjects.

Under such circumstances, he could no longer support separate schools. He could not understand the necessity of separation amongst the children of Roman Catholics and Protestants. He would vote against the amendment of Mr. Papin.

Mr. Robinson concurred throughout with the last speaker. He should vote against the amendment and for the original resolution.

The question was then put on the amendment of Mr. Papin, which was lost.—Yeas 19, nays 68.

Mr. Spence then moved his amendment, declaring it inexpedient to change the existing law with respect to separate schools.

Mr. Papin called the attention of the members from Upper Canada to this amendment, which if carried would defeat that of Mr. Felton, which affirmed that Roman Catholics in Upper Canada were entitled to the same rights as the Protestants of Lower Canada.

Mr. Cauchon warned his friends that this amendment of Mr. Felton, if carried would defeat the wishes of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

Mr. Ferris had no objection as a Lower Canadian Protestant to occupy the same position as that held by the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

Some confusion ensued, several motions for adjournment having been put and lost.

Mr. Cameron had an amendment, which he proposed to move: He supported religious education in connection with secular education. His amendment provided for general education, for all, and that one day in the week should be set apart for religious instruction under the pastors of each denomination. He could not understand why the Church of England should have less rights than the Church of Rome, and they would not bare legs.

Mr. Gamble appealed to the ministry not to urge this motion to-night. (Yes, yes, from the ministerial benches.) In that case the ministry would stand before the country as denying to the Church of England the justice they had accorded to Roman Catholics.

Motions for adjournment were put and lost, till ten minutes before 4 a. m., when the Speaker left the chair for half an hour.

TUESDAY, May 6, 1856.

The Stratford and Huron Railway bill passed through Committee. Also, the bill to incorporate the Liverpool and Canada Mining Company.

On the question of the third reading of the London and St. Marie's Railroad Bill, Mr. Brown objected to the clause giving power to unite with the Grand Trunk Railway Co., which he said would result in an application for provincial aid.

Mr. H. Smith and Mr. Willson supported the clause.

Mr. Cassault opposed the bill, because the Grand Trunk Company having declared itself bankrupt, should not have further powers conferred upon it.

Mr. Galt thought it strange to refuse to the people of London the right of uniting with this road.

Mr. Drummond would afford every facility to enable the Grand Trunk to become a paying enterprise.

Mr. Carlier would do everything to encourage the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Turcotte said the bill should be deferred until the Government propositions respecting the Grand Trunk Railway are before the House.

Mr. Cnyley would propose an amendment, providing that nothing in this bill contained shall relieve the Grand Trunk Company from the obligation of going to Sarnia.

Mr. Cameron supported the amendment. It was evident that the line could not stop at St. Mary's, and he believed the extension on to London would benefit the Grand Trunk road and the City of Toronto.

Mr. Merritt would give the Grand Trunk Railway all the money that had been voted for it, but he would give no more. He supported the clause as beneficial to the road.

Mr. Brown argued that the St. Mary's line was intended as a link to secure the combination of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. He would require all railways desiring to unite, to come to this House for authority. The Sarnia branch was very important, and would greatly benefit the Grand Trunk line.

Mr. Robinson said no short road like this could pay, unless it united with larger Companies.

Mr. Wilson contended that members from Lower Canada, and from Toronto, were most interested in supporting that bill. It would bring half the Western traffic over the Grand Trunk to Toronto.

Dr. Clark pointed out some clauses in the bill, which convinced him that the amalgamation clause was objectionable. He thought this road would be injurious to Toronto and all east of Stratford.

The question was then put upon the resolution of Mr. Brown, which was lost.—Yeas 40; Nays 47.

The motion of Mr. Cayley having been read,

Mr. Chabot moved an amendment striking out the reference to Sarnia.

Mr. Chabot said, to relieve the Company from the obligation to go to Sarnia, would relieve it of other obligations also. (Cries of "Trois Pistoles!")

A proposal was here made to withdraw both amendments.

Mr. Bureau moved in amendment, to add the words "and also from St. Thomas to Trois Pistoles."

Mr. Lyon could see no possible use in these amendments.

The question was put on Mr. Chabot's amendment which was carried.—Yeas 66; Nays 21.

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried.—Yeas 44; Nays 29.

Adjourned.

## Assizes.

MONDAY May 5th, 1856.

The Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel opened this day, the Honourable Mr. Justice Richards, presiding. Hon. J. Gordon J. McCutcheon, J. C. Howard, T. J. O'Neill and R. B. Denison, Esqrs., Associates. The Criminal Calendar is light—there being only eleven prisoners in goal awaiting trial. The Criminal docket is unusually large there being 343 Records entered with the Clerk of Assize. The following gentlemen answered to their names, and were sworn Grand Jurors.—John F. Marling, Foreman; J. G. Burnett, John Homes, James Haggart, Edward Dawson, Donald McFarland, J. Price, E. Pease, G. Rutledge, R. C. Smith, H. D. Siles, H. Q. St. George, James Scott, and Ira White. His Lordship briefly addressed the Grand Jury, and congratulated them upon the lightness of the Criminal docket, there being only eleven prisoners awaiting trial, eight of whom are for Larceny, 1 for Horse stealing, 1 for Rape, and one for stabbing. He feared that the paucity of numbers was no indication that crime was on the decrease in this city, the Recorder's Court and Quarter Sessions only terminated a short time since, when a number of criminals were tried. It was evident from reliable information that crime is on the increase. Toronto lately seemed to be a new field opened for depredators, but he trusted that the vigilance of our police would soon bring them to justice.—The grand jury were directed to visit the gaol and asylum.

P. M. Vankoughnet, Q. C., appeared on behalf of the Crown, and was ready to proceed with the Crown business but was prevented, owing to the absence of witnesses. The court was occupied during the remainder of the day in disposing of undefeuded issues and assessments.

PREDICTIONS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS IN 1816.—The Indianapolis Journal gives the following extract from a lecture given by the Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, late Minister to Sweden, bearing the language of the late Emperor of Russia, used in an interview with the lecturer:—"Sir," said the Emperor Nicholas, in a memorable diplomatic interview between him and your speaker, during the recent revolutions that struck down Hungary, remodeled France, and broke the bond of union between Denmark and her revolted Duchy, causing nearly every monarch to tremble for his throne.—"Sir, I view calmly all this agitation. Russia is untouched, and will not be mingled with it. Her hour has not yet come, though her destiny cannot be long delayed! She will soon be involved in a protracted contest, in which England and France will be her opponents; those nations, so long and so naturally hostile to each other, will be arrayed in union against her!"

"And what, your Majesty, will be the result of this great contest?"

"Favorable beyond doubt to Russia.—I shall rise superior to all reverses, and protect the contest till I worry out my enemies.—But there is another war looming in the distance, a struggle between constitutional and unrestricted monarchy, in which nearly all Europe will stand opposed to Russia, while Turkey, her natural enemy, with Persia, and Asia will be fighting at her side."

"And how is to result the second conflict?"

"Still favorable to Russia, though it will be bloody and protracted. But a third, and still mightier contest is approaching, in which the world will be involved,—a struggle between what is called tyranny in any form, and freedom. Into this struggle your nation will be forced from its present policy, and compelled to take leading part. It will be a struggle such as history never has recorded."

A most terrible riot occurred in Panama on the 5th ult., between the natives and a number of Americans, who happened to be in town. The riot originated between a drunken New York man and a native fruit-seller, about the price of a water melon. The native became exasperated at the American and made an attempt to stab him; the American then drew a pistol and shot the native, and was himself immediately afterwards stabbed by a native. The friends of both parties then took part in the quarrel and it soon became general. Pistols and knives were used on both sides and some numbers lay dead on the ground. The superior number of the natives at length prevailed and the Americans fled for safety to the Hotels and Railroad depot, where they soon were attacked and the innocent as well as the rioters indiscriminately slaughtered. Even women and children were shot and stabbed by the infuriated natives.—The police were called out, but being colour of natives themselves, it is said they acted on the side of the native rioters against foreigners, and that most of the Americans who fell were shot by the Policemen. The Policemen also took part in the robbery of the foreigners, and trunks and boxes were broken open and their contents taken off or scattered about the streets. About thirty of the Americans were killed and twenty wounded, besides several that were still missing. It is said that forty natives, including several of the police, were killed. The loss of money and property to the Americans is estimated at \$30,000. The fight lasted from the evening of the day named until the following morning.—Colonist.

EXCITING SCENE.—A very exciting debate took place last night on the question of Separate Schools. Mr. Brown opened the debate at 5 p. m., and spoke till 6 o'clock, when he moved the resolution to abolish the sectarian system, of which he had given notice. At half-past seven, Mr. Felton moved an amendment to the effect that the Roman Catholics in Upper Canada should not be put on a less favorable footing in regard to schools than the Protestants of Lower Canada.

Messrs. Hartman, Atkins, Patrick and Saborn spoke on the part of the opposition; and Messrs. Spence, Boyes, L'Orange, Stevenson and O'Farrell, on behalf of separation.

rate Schools; and Mr. Conger on both sides. Mr. Papin with an able speech, moved an amendment which we published with comments a few days ago. It was to the effect that both in lower and in Upper Canada, the non-sectarian system should be adopted. It contains a clause, however, which favoured the idea of the schools being supported without local tax, which made it objectionable to some members. This peculiarity did not however, affect the great significance of Mr. Papin's motion. It was the first attempt at the removal of the difference between Upper and Lower Canada on the subject of education, which must come if the Union is to be preserved. The division was taken on Mr. Papin's amendment, and it was negatived on a division.—Globe.

MOORE RUMORS.—A rumor was exceedingly prevalent on Saturday that Messrs. Tacie, Cauchon and Lemieux had resigned their seats in the Cabinet. The Grand Trunk writer is said to have been the cause of the quarrel. The Upper Canadians desired to give aid only to the Victoria Bridge and to the road between Stratford and Port Sarnia; one or more of the Quebec men on the other hand insisted—on what do our readers think? Why, that the line should be finished to Trois Pistoles! While the country is anxiously seeking for the means of getting the Province out of the difficulties entailed by the Grand Trunk, the Government are quarrelling about the extent to which they will carry us deeper into the mire. The Cabinet sat in deliberation on the matter all Wednesday till the House met; they promised their final decision to the Grand Trunk delegates at four o'clock on that day, and then at six, but four and six came and there was no verdict. Yesterday the discussion in Council was renewed and kept up till late in the afternoon: That a division of opinion exists in the Cabinet on the subject of the Grand Trunk there can be no doubt, and the ministry is not in a state to stand divisions. In an unhealthy body disease has tenfold power.—Globe.

In the list of the people robbed in the riot at Panama, we notice the name of A. J. McDonald, of Canada West, who lost \$1,400 in money, and \$1,869 in clothing and jewelry, altogether amounting to \$3,269.

An Irishman being asked whether he did not frequently converse with a friend in Irish, replied—"no indeed: Jenny often speaks to me in Irish, but I always answer him in English."

"Why so?" "Because, you see, I don't want Jenny to know that I understand him."

## By Telegraph.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, May 7, 1856.

The steamship "North American" passed Kamouraska at 10 this a. m. Will be at Quebec about 3 p. m.

The Canadian steamship "North American" arrived at this port at a quarter to 7 o'clock this evening.

The French Army are being placed on a peace footing.

There is still no profit in the transmission of gold either way between England and the United States.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening 23d.

The Globe states that Lord Clarendon has declined the honour of a Marquessate offered to him by Her Majesty.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Money Evening.

Trade improving. In coin little variation, but generally tending downward.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 18th.

It is stated that 1,000,000 cwt. of nails, and 100,000 cwt. of axle-tires, ties, &c., can be manufactured in Austria annually.

By telegraphic despatch we learn that the King of Prussia ratified the treaty of peace on Friday last, and that the Turkish ratification left Constantinople on the 14th inst.

CRIMEA.

Letters from the Camp have been received to the 8th inst.

The preparation for the departure of the army continues actively.

Letters had been received at Tiflis, showing that General Williams had received, and forwarded to Resazum near Moscow, so that it was not necessary for Dr. McAlroy to go to Tiflis, nor did the Russians seem to have wished that he should pass their lines.

The armistice was established in Asia. The following is from a supplementary report of the Liverpool Courier, dated Wednesday, April 23d:—

RUSSIA.

The Militia is disbanded. The Admiralty has ordered all the light houses to be lighted, and all the lights and buoys in the Gulf of Bothnia and Finland, and in the Baltic and White Seas.



## NEW ARRIVALS! IN AURORA.

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Aurora and the surrounding country, that he has now received and opened his **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, which for variety, style, quality and price, is not usually equalled in country stores.

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
To great variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, &c. Also, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Doekings, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
Always on hand, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

**TEAS AND GROCERIES.**  
A general supply, just received, and warranted to be what they are represented. Call and see. B. P. hopes by strict attention to business, keeping none but the best articles and selling low, to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.  
Aurora, May 9, 1856.

## SOMETHING NEW. THE GEORGE HAWLEY PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE.

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's, Aurora.

It is capable of Making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour of superior quality. It works equally well for making headboards, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made, find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Patent.

The subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell Township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labor of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.  
THOMAS PEARSON.  
Aurora, April 11th, 1856.

## TOWN OF STRATFORD. EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

CONSISTING OF  
TOWN, VILLAGE AND PARK LOTS.

And adjoining the Town of Stratford. E. EMERY has received instructions from the proprietor to submit to Public Competition, at the Albion Hotel, Ontario Street, Stratford, on Tuesday, May 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Property, situated in the centre of the rapidly growing Town of Stratford in Huron, Ontario, St. Michael and Court Streets, in all about 35 lots, known as the

## MILL BLOCK.

Also—Lots in Mitchell, Guelph and Berlin; also Lots on the Main Street in the best localities for business in the Town of Stratford; also

## 130 Building and Park Lots.

Containing from a quarter to two acres each, immediately adjoining the town limits, forming one of the best locations for residence within many miles of Stratford. They are situated on the main streets to the depot, and on the street leading to Woodstock. On one of the Park Lots is a large Frame House, and a good Garden adjoining. We would especially call your attention to the lots situated in the centre of the town, as they embrace several of the best business stands in the town. These Lots offer a most favorable opportunity to purchasers to obtain Building Lots in one of the most rapidly rising towns in this part of the Province. There is no doubt of its becoming a most important town in a very short time. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company have made this town one of the most important depots along the line; the rails are now laid to within a very short distance of the town, and we have no doubt that before the day of sale, the cars will run up to the depot. The depot building and engine house are ready to be occupied, and are now open for occupation. The Buffalo and Bradford Railroad being now sold to an English Company, will be pushed through to Stratford before Fall, and will form a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway here, thus bringing an immense amount of travel here, and centering the whole railroad travel in this town. The Corporation of Stratford have now concluded to open a

## GRAVEL ROAD

through to the northern townships, thus causing a large increase in the travel from that way, that has before this, been drawn East to Berlin, Guelph, &c. The Merchant, Mechanic and Speculator will find this to be one of the best chances that has offered for a length of time, to secure a certain and speedy profit on the amount invested.

Terms of Purchase of the above Property will be on a liberal scale. No money will be required down. The first payment of part of the above to extend to one year, and the balance in from five to nine years. Further particulars will be made known at the time of Sale. Plans of the property may be seen at the principal Hotels in Stratford, Woodstock, Hamilton, Guelph, &c. The proprietors will be at the Albion Hotel to meet their friends, on the day before the Sale.

KEARNEY, STORRE & Co., Proprietors.  
E. EMERY,  
Auctioneer.  
London, April 24, 1856.

## Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of

**Boots and Shoes,**  
Of Home Manufacture, which he has now on hand, and ready for inspection, and as they have been made up by experienced workmen, he has great confidence in recommending them to the public. Boots and Shoes for ladies, very much reduced in price.

W. CARLINE.  
Newmarket, April 24, 1856.

## Working Oxen for Sale.

FOR SALE, Two Yoke of Working Oxen. If not disposed of on or before Tuesday next they will be sent to another market.

Apply to  
ORRIN FORD.  
Newmarket, May 9, 1856.

## SPRING IMPORTATIONS!!

At Aurora and Sharon.

THE Subscribers are receiving a very large stock of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
Ex-steamer Canada and Cambria, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe. A select stock of  
Prints, Printed Muslins,  
Muslin de Laines, Alpaccas,  
French Marins, Brocades,  
Lustres, Silk Trimmings,  
Hosiery and Gloves.  
Also, Bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Corduroy, Moletons, and Cotton Drills for Pants, Fine Cashmeres, Deskings, Tweeds, Broadcloths, &c.  
Also, from Boston and New York,  
Saxons,  
Tickings,  
Cotton Twist,  
Carpet-Warp, and  
Hartford Remnants.  
A choice Stock of Fresh  
**TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,**  
Sugar-House Syrup, and Family Groceries. Paints, Oils, Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps and Wick.  
**American Hardware.**  
Boston Cut Nails, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c. &c. **CARPETS**, of the best quality and *Extremely Cheap*.  
Also for Sale at C. Doane, at Aurora,  
1 Heavy Spring Wagon,  
1 Truck Wagon,  
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Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.  
CHAS. DOAN & Co., Sharon,  
CHARLES DOAN, Aurora.  
May 1st, 1856.

## Donald Sutherland,

WISHES respectfully to inform his customers and the public, that he has now received his **SPRING SUPPLIES** of  
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
Which for cheapness, variety and novelty of Fashion, cannot be surpassed.  
All Goods marked in plain Figures.—One Price Strictly adhered to. The stock consists, in part, of  
Silks,  
Shawls,  
Dresses,  
Bonnets,  
Ribbons,  
Laces,  
Flowers,  
Hosiery, Gloves,  
Parasols, &c.

## Lady's Dress Trimmings, Carpet, Damask, and a great variety of STRAW GOODS.

Also—  
An extensive assortment of West of England, French and German.  
**BROADCLOTHS.**  
Black and Colored Cassimeres, Doekings, Tweeds, and Summer Coatings.  
Bedford and Windsor Trouser Cord, American Sateen, Drills, &c.  
Plain Satin Vestings, New Style of Fancy Check Silk Vestings, White and Figured Marcellis.

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Check Silk Cravat and Beaufort Opera Tyes. A large assortment of

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Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the *Latest Style of Fashion*, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

## Groceries and Hardware.

Carpenters' Tools,  
China, Crockery,  
Glassware, &c.,  
Always on hand, of every description.

## CASH FOR WHEAT!

The Highest Price given for PRODUCE in exchange for Goods, and  
Water Street Newmarket,  
April 17th, 1856.

## Kettleby Mills!

Goods at the very lowest medium Prices,  
Such as Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hardware,  
Stone Ware and  
Crockery.  
Also, on hand a choice assortment of  
**WINES AND LIQUORS,**  
Also, Glass, Pottery, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.  
Farm Produce taken at time's prices in exchange for goods.  
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JACOB WALTON.  
Kettleby, April 22nd, 1856.

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Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.  
CHAS. DOAN & Co., Sharon,  
CHARLES DOAN, Aurora.  
May 1st, 1856.

## Donald Sutherland,

WISHES respectfully to inform his customers and the public, that he has now received his **SPRING SUPPLIES** of  
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
Which for cheapness, variety and novelty of Fashion, cannot be surpassed.  
All Goods marked in plain Figures.—One Price Strictly adhered to. The stock consists, in part, of  
Silks,  
Shawls,  
Dresses,  
Bonnets,  
Ribbons,  
Laces,  
Flowers,  
Hosiery, Gloves,  
Parasols, &c.

## Lady's Dress Trimmings, Carpet, Damask, and a great variety of STRAW GOODS.

Also—  
An extensive assortment of West of England, French and German.  
**BROADCLOTHS.**  
Black and Colored Cassimeres, Doekings, Tweeds, and Summer Coatings.  
Bedford and Windsor Trouser Cord, American Sateen, Drills, &c.  
Plain Satin Vestings, New Style of Fancy Check Silk Vestings, White and Figured Marcellis.

## Sardinian Tyes.

Check Silk Cravat and Beaufort Opera Tyes. A large assortment of

## Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the *Latest Style of Fashion*, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

## Groceries and Hardware.

Carpenters' Tools,  
China, Crockery,  
Glassware, &c.,  
Always on hand, of every description.

## CASH



**Amusement.**  
[Published by request.]  
A Ballad for the Times.  
The following Ballad is most respectfully dedicated to the Wheat Buyers, Merchants, &c. of Bradford, by one of the DISCONSOLATE WHEAT-HOLDERS.  
O'h! ne! to be sure what a sad lamentation,  
Is heard from the farmers and neighbors around;  
Pease is proclaimed, and the War is being over,  
The prices of produce are fast coming down.  
But what is the cause of their grief and repining?  
They mis'd a good market 'tis known very well;  
Some two months ago when Wheat was ten shillings,  
The die'd a one bushel the farmers would sell.  
They said they'd be foolish to give it for nothing,  
To have its full value they were fully bound;  
They said, war with Russia is only beginning,  
We'll get fifteen shillings, or may be a pound.  
Full sure of success, they made with speculation,  
Their wives and their daughters they deck'd in first style—  
The best of silk dresses, new bonnets and laces,  
Not dreaming that wheat would come down for a while.  
Some purchased new cutters and tubs for the winter,  
To drive out with comfort and ease on the snow,  
Some more ordered buggies well cushion'd for summer,  
Their increase of riches and splendor to show.  
Some others bought land at exorbitant prices,  
Large yearly installments they promised to pay;  
They said we can easily meet our engagements—  
The prices of produce increase every day.  
Some for their Wheat refused eight or ten shillings,  
They thought that too little, so left it in store;  
But when they went back 'twas but six and three pence,  
And all their entreaties could gain them no more.  
Severe was the stroke on those bold speculators,  
And sad was the news they brought home to their friends;  
Their payments were due, and their purses were empty,  
Their wheat lay at home unsold in their bins.  
To do without money is not in their power,  
They are meditating what course to pursue;  
The money they can get for their wheat is a dollar,  
They wear it too little, but what can they do.  
Kind fortune protect them, that God may direct them,  
In future sell when they get a good chance;  
Their wide speculations now cause them vexation—  
They must pay the piper, who ever may dance!  
April 28th, 1855.

**H. CHANTLER & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**British and American Drugs,**  
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,  
Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, &c.  
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.  
**LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.**  
Toronto, June 13th, 1855.  
**SIMPSON & DUNSTON,**  
No. 35, King Street East, Toronto,  
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Drugs Medicines Chemicals,**  
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes,  
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine,  
**PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,**  
Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines,  
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.  
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. (f-38)

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Chartered by act of Parliament,  
**Capital 100,000.**  
Home Office Toronto.  
President, I. C. GILSON, Thos. HAWORTH.  
Vice President, J. C. GILSON, Thos. HAWORTH.  
Directors: GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON, JAMES DUFFY, RICK LEWIS, WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS, M. P. HAYS.  
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.  
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.  
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.  
**THOMAS NIXON,**  
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1855. (f-2)

**A Building Lot for Sale**  
IN THE  
**TOWN OF NEWMARKET,**  
LOT No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street,  
and corner of Graham Street, nearly opposite  
Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.  
Apply to  
**GEORGE EAKIN,**  
Markham, Ont. 4th, 1855. (f-35)

**SADDLERY, HARNESS,**  
**WHIPS, &c.,**  
OF every description; together with every  
article in the Trade, manufactured and for  
Sale by  
**WILLIAM WALLIS,**  
Main Street, Newmarket.  
**LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!**  
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's  
Findings, for Sale by  
**WILLIAM WALLIS,**  
Main Street, Newmarket.  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
OF Superior Workmanship and Material,  
manufactured and for Sale by  
**WILLIAM WALLIS,**  
Main Street, Newmarket.  
**CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**  
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

**PENITENTIARY**  
**BOOT AND SHOE STORE.**  
Wholesale and Retail.  
**Prices much Reduced.**  
THE subscriber has just opened, and offers at  
Wholesale and Retail, at the  
**New Store on Yonge Street,**  
A few doors above King Street, Toronto, a large  
stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, consisting in part  
of Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots; Boys' and  
Youths' Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Gaiters,  
Buckins and Slippers, and Children's Wear of all  
kinds, which he will sell at  
**VERY LOW PRICES.**  
This Work is from the Manufacture of the Peni-  
tentiary at Kingston, C. W., and for du-  
rability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in  
Canada.  
**India Rubbers in Great Variety.**  
**JAS. B. CARRUTH,**  
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. (f-133)

**NEW STORE!**  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND**  
**MILLINERY,**  
At No. 24, Yonge Street, four doors North of  
Adelaide Street.  
THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal pa-  
tronsage he has received from his numerous  
friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toron-  
to and the surrounding country, that he is now open-  
ing out a large and choice selection of Staple and  
Fancy  
**Dry Goods and Millinery,**  
Embracing every article in the Trade. These goods  
have been selected by himself, expressly for this  
market, and he therefore can confidently recom-  
mend them to his customers.  
Orders via the Northern Railroad, from the coun-  
try punctually attended to.  
Great Bargains will be given. Call and ex-  
amine before purchasing elsewhere.  
**A. H. EARL,**  
84, Yonge Street, 15-16.  
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1855.

**Fall Importations, 1855.**  
**J. JACKSON,**  
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,  
HAVING completed his Fall Stock of China,  
Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to fur-  
nish Country Merchants and others, with every ar-  
ticle in the Trade. J. J.'s stores will be found to  
consist of  
China, Glassware, Granite, Stoneware,  
Prest, Sparged O.C. and Yellow Ware, which he  
will sell  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
As cheap as any house in the Trade. Assorted  
Crates kept constantly on hand.  
Toronto, Sept. 1855. (f-33)

**New Tin and Copper Warehouse,**  
Newmarket, next to Col. Colter's Mill.  
**HODGE & SON**  
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-  
tants of Newmarket and the surrounding  
country, that they have commenced business in  
the above line, and are now prepared to execute  
all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, ac-  
curacy and dispatch.  
**Terms: LIBERAL.**  
Newmarket, July 12, 1855. (f-124)

**Furniture Wareroom.**  
**JOHN BENZ, SHARON,**  
HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment  
of  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side-  
boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other  
articles usually wanted in a line of business. Pa-  
tent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mirrors, and  
cure Frames, always on hand.  
Coffins furnished on Short Notice.  
Sharon, Jan. 16th, 1855. (f-50)

**FOR SALE,**  
SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also  
Lots with buildings already erected thereon.  
Apply to  
**E. JACKSON,**  
Newmarket, Feb. 23, 1855. (f-4)

**Mrs. & Misses Burn,**  
**BERLIN WOOL,**  
AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,  
Wholesale and Retail,  
Next Door to the Railroad Hotel,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
BEG to acquaint the Ladies of Newmarket and  
the public generally in the surrounding coun-  
try, that they have opened a NEW STORE, above  
in which will be found every article, both  
**USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.**  
They solicit an early inspection being to num-  
bers to describe, such as Berlin Wool, Patterns,  
Dry Goods, Millinery, Perfumery, Stationery,  
Also, a very large assortment of Children's Dress-  
es, Hoods, Shoes, Mitts, &c., &c.  
**EMBOIDERY, BRAIDING & PINKING,**  
In every Style done to order.  
Mrs. & Misses Burn, having conducted the same  
Business successfully for many years in Toronto,  
trust by their united efforts to give general Satis-  
faction and merit a share of public patronage.  
N.B.—Lessons given in every description of  
fancy work.  
Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1855. (f-39)

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers beg to inform the public in gen-  
eral that their Machinery is now in full opera-  
tion for  
**Planing, Tongueing, Grooving, Sawing**  
Working Mouldings, Morticing, &c. The whole  
Machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power,  
can be removed without difficulty to any place re-  
quired.  
**J. RANKIN & Co.**  
Would intimate to parties intending to build, that  
they will be ready to contract for the erection of  
buildings, and being prepared to do it expedi-  
tiously, solicit a share of public patronage.  
**Poors, Sash, Window-blinds,**  
Panels, Mouldings, &c., &c. made to order. All  
work warranted, as long but first-class workmen  
are employed.  
Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora  
Village.  
**J. RANKIN & Co., Builders.**  
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1855. (f-503)

**William Taylor,**  
**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,**  
GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop  
on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's Shop.  
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. (f-121)

**WALTER B. GEIKIE M. D.,**  
LICENTIATE OF THE  
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,  
AURORA, (MACHELL'S CORNERS.)  
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

**W. MOSLEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,  
Office on Yonge Street.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

**CASH FOR WHEAT!**  
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any  
Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora  
Station, and will procure here.  
**W. MOSLEY,**  
Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.  
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. (f-34)

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public,  
that they have leased the  
**CARPENTER'S SHOP,**  
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Ro-  
buck, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend  
to the  
**carpenter and Joiners' Work.**  
In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting  
attention to business, to merit a share of public pa-  
tronsage.  
**WITTY & HARVEY,**  
Builders, &c., &c.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

**Flooring! Flooring!**  
THE subscriber having, at great expense, built  
one of the latest improved  
**PLANEING MACHINES,**  
capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now pre-  
pared to dress lumber as well as cheap as any  
other establishment in Canada. Having the ad-  
vantage of building their own machinery, and one  
of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience  
in the business, they flatter themselves that they  
**cannot be Baten by any Shop**  
In the western province. They keep constantly on  
hand  
**BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.**  
These Boards are much superior to any other, as  
the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-  
board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the  
top, which gives the nail more hold and the sun-  
less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with  
great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of  
all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of  
the most improved Engine Lathes, they are pre-  
pared to do all kinds of  
**IRON AND WOOD TURNING.**  
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL  
SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary  
work it will be smooth enough for painting upon.  
A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.  
**JOSEPH JAMES & CO.**  
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. (f-27)

**Now Ready for Delivery,**  
A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed  
FLOORING, ready for laying down.  
**JOSEPH JAMES & Co.**  
Newmarket, March 6, 1855. (f-5)

**TO WAGON MAKERS.**  
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Saved  
at FIVE SHILLINGS!  
**JOSEPH JAMES & CO.**  
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. (f-51)

**GALLERY OF ART.**  
**J. E. PELL,**  
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and  
PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER,  
64, King Street West, Toronto,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and  
the public at large, that his stock of  
**MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,**  
Window Cornices, Engravings, and other various  
articles in his line of business, is the most elegant  
and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold  
at the lowest remunerative prices.  
September 19, 1855. (f-32)

**Stove Warehouse**  
NEWMARKET,  
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Wareroom.  
**G. MORTIMORE,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has  
commenced the Stove and Tin Smith busi-  
ness, and will keep constantly on hand an as-  
sortment of  
**COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX**  
**STOVES.**  
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron,  
Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will  
dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, at  
Toronto Prices.  
Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All  
orders punctually attended to.  
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. (f-32)

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**  
THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH  
for any quantity of good  
**MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,**  
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Store-  
house or the Railway Station, Newmarket.  
**THOMAS NIXON.**  
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. (f-32)

**DR. J. W. KERMOTT'S**  
**VEGETABLE**  
**Pulmonary Balsam;**  
A Safe and Effective Cure for  
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bron-  
chitis, Asthma, Incipient  
Consumption, &c.  
THIS Medicine operates by producing a free and  
copious expectoration, and by imparting vigor  
to the system, thus changing them from a dis-  
eased to a healthy state. Numerous certificates  
be recorded of persons who have been consigned to  
the grave by their medical attendants, and by the  
use of this valuable remedy are now in the enjoy-  
ment of perfect health.  
Dose—One teaspoonful from 5 to six times per  
day, or often if the cough is severe.  
**Price 75 Cents per Bottle.**  
Prepared, wholesale and retail, at the ECLIPSE  
MEDICAL DISPENSARY, Dundas Street, London, C.  
W.  
LONDON, 15th September, 1855.

**DR. J. W. KERMOTT,**  
DEAR Sir,—Being informed that you  
are preparing your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,  
in order that the public at large may appreciate its  
virtues, I am desirous to submit to you the following  
statement of facts, as used by me, which I trust  
will be of service to you in the preparation of your  
Balm.  
In the Autumn of 1853 my old cousin was at-  
tacked with pain in the chest, shoulders and side,  
accompanied with a very severe cough. We used  
every means within our power, employed the most  
skillful physicians, and after their vain attempts, had  
recourse to some of the most popular nostrums for  
the cure of consumption, but all to no purpose, he  
gradually grew worse. In 1853 he became so feeble  
and emaciated as to be obliged to keep his bed, his  
feet and legs became swollen, perspired profusely at  
night, expectorated dark fluid corruption, had chills  
and fever alternately, in fact all who knew or saw  
him pronounced him in the last stage of consumption,  
and advised him to give up. At his own request we  
tried for you, but without the slightest hope of re-  
ceiving any benefit, still as you have flattered him  
with a hope, he commenced using your Balsam,  
and after taking some half dozen bottles, began  
slowly to recover, till in three months' time he was  
restored to perfect health. One year has elapsed  
since the cure was effected, and he is still hale and  
sound.  
Ever grateful, I am, dear Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
JAMES DICKINSON.

**LIST OF J. W. KERMOTT'S MEDICINES,**  
NAMES:  
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, a safe and a cer-  
tain cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,  
Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c.  
Compound Extract of Willow, a positive cure for  
Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.  
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Stillings, the  
best restorative known for diseases arising from an  
impure state of the blood.  
Vegetable Tonic Mixture, a mild yet powerful  
Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspep-  
sia, and Weakness of the Stomach.  
Worm Pills, or Clippavia Indian Worm Killer, an  
unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.  
Compound Mandrake, or Asperin Anti-Bilious  
Pills, the best purgative for Biliousness. These Pills  
combine power with mildness of action, and in no  
case produce subsequent constipation.  
Black Ointment, or Healing Salve, for the speedy  
cure of Cuts, Burns, Ulcers, Fever, Sores, &c.  
Extract of Blackberry, a Vegetable Summer Com-  
pound, the only certain remedy in Dysentery,  
Bloody Flux, Colic, and Cholera, &c.  
Rheumatic or Nerve and Bone Lincture, the  
best external application known for man or beast.

Read the following from M. Anderson, Esq.,  
Mayor of London: LONDON, Feb. 14, 1855.  
To Dr. KERMOTT,  
DEAR Sir,—Your Vegetable Tonic Mixture,  
and Mandrake Pills, have had a most salutary  
effect I was for several years troubled with Dyspep-  
sia, and Indigestion, during which time I tried many  
remedies, consulted the most popular physicians at  
home and abroad, but to no purpose. Two years since,  
I was afflicted with Biliousness, and Colic, and when  
all they are recommended to do, since which time  
I have enjoyed perfect health.  
I would, therefore, for the good of the community  
cheerfully recommend your medicines as all they  
are represented to be.  
I am, yours, &c.,  
M. ANDERSON,  
Mayor of London, C. W.  
LONDON, 30th January, 1855.

**DR. J. W. KERMOTT,**  
DEAR Sir,—Permit me to express my  
heartfelt gratitude to you for the marvellous cure  
performed on me. I know of no way by which I  
could sufficiently recompense you for having taken  
me from the margin of the grave and restored me  
to perfect health, contrary to my own expectations,  
those of my friends, and to every expectation, con-  
trary to the very laws of nature. I was first taken  
with common cold, which terminated into what my  
physicians called Chronic Bronchitis, and when they  
informed me that it had extended to the lungs,  
that I was prey to consumption, and left me without  
a hope of recovery. I expected a cough, had a  
constant pain in my chest, perspired profusely at  
night, in short, became so reduced as to be un-  
able to rise from the bed for the period of three  
months. I was not only weak, but given up all hopes  
of recovery that I had been persuaded to apply to you,  
and even then many of my friends were opposed to  
my taking medicine without any prospect of recov-  
ery. I commenced, however, taking  
your Pulmonary Balsam, in connection with your  
Tonic Mixture and Pills, and thankful that I am able  
to assure you and the world, that I was restored to  
perfect health.  
These are facts—appropriate them as you think  
fit. I would merely suggest that you lay them out  
before the public, that others may have the opportu-  
nity of doing likewise.  
I am, dear Sir, most respectfully yours,  
W. ROBINSON.  
Sold by H. B. Bostick, Hamilton,  
Lynn, Brothers & Co., Wholesale Agents,  
S. P. Urquhart & H. Chandler & Co., Toronto.  
Kermott Brothers & Co., Newmarket.

For further particulars see pamphlets, or the Peo-  
ple's Guide to Health, to be obtained from all the  
principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Can-  
ada West.  
September 19, 1855. (f-32)

**TAH BUREAU,**  
English, French and American,  
Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker,  
PASTRY COOK AND CONFECTIONER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of  
Newmarket and its vicinity, that he has com-  
menced business in the above line, on Main Street,  
(near the Printing Office), and hopes by strict at-  
tention, to merit and receive a share of public pa-  
tronsage.  
**WEDDINGS AND PARTIES**  
Furnished on the shortest notice. Families sup-  
plied Daily with Fresh Bread.  
Newmarket, Sept. 10, 1855. (f-32)

**BUTLER'S**  
**PATENT FLOURING MILLS!**  
THE most approved Mill Machinery. Plans  
and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills  
made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch An-  
chors, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, India Rubber and  
Leather Belting, Mill Pickets, Housing Belts and  
Screws, Flour Packers, Stucco Plaster, &c.  
Agents for the most celebrated Sift Machines  
Refer to Messrs. Hibbard, Jolls & Barton, J. S.  
Toronto, Pease & Co., Buffalo, Eagle Iron Works Co.,  
Buffalo: Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.  
Orders from Canada punctually attended to.  
Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855. (f-36)

**WESTON, COGSWELL & Co.**  
(Successors to Lowell, Wright & Co.)  
**MANUFACTURERS, 42, MAIN STREET,**  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
MANUFACTURERS of every description of  
the most approved Mill Machinery. Plans  
and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills  
made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch An-  
chors, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, India Rubber and  
Leather Belting, Mill Pickets, Housing Belts and  
Screws, Flour Packers, Stucco Plaster, &c.  
Agents for the most celebrated Sift Machines  
Refer to Messrs. Hibbard, Jolls & Barton, J. S.  
Toronto, Pease & Co., Buffalo, Eagle Iron Works Co.,  
Buffalo: Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.  
Orders from Canada punctually attended to.  
Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855. (f-36)

**BEACON**  
**Life and Fire Assurance Company,**  
London.  
**Capital—£150,000.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabi-  
tants of Newmarket and its vicinity, that he is now  
appointed Agent for the above named  
Company and is prepared to transact every description  
of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates  
reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid  
at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without re-  
ference to England.  
**O. FORD.**  
Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having received a Patent for the  
invention of his improved Patent, bearing  
date November 21st, 1855, the public are cautioned  
against infringement.  
**JAMES DENNIS.**  
Newmarket, Dec. 20, 1855. (f-116)

**Dr. E. P. Kermott,**  
FELICITOUS Physician and Surgeon, would respect-  
fully announce to the inhabitants of New-  
market and vicinity, that he is now prepared to  
treat Diseases of any kind, on the **Reform Principle**,  
without the use of "MINERAL POISONS."  
Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancers,  
Fever Sores, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he  
undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made  
unless cured.  
Vegetable Medicines For sale at his Office,  
Wholesale & Retail.  
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. (f-8)

**Don't Read This,**  
And then throw down the paper  
and forget all about it.  
**THOMAS NIXON**  
HAS now on hand a considerable amount of  
food for  
**MIND AND BODY.**  
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